Amusements and Aleetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 11 and at 8: "Belle Lamar.

John McCullough and Miss K. Rogers Randolph. NIMO'S THEATER -At 2 and at 8: "Griffish Gaunt." Union Square Theater.—At 15 and at 8: "Jane Eyre."
Miss Charlotte Thompson. WALLACK'S THEATER.—At 11 and at 8: "Wig and Gown" and "The Weavers." J. L. Toole.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Summer Nights Concerts.

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BOARD AND ROOMS-Elerenth Page-4th column. Business Notices—Sixth Page—1st column.
CHANCES FOR EUSINESS MEN—Eleventh Page—6: h column.
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DIVIDEND NOTICES—Tenth Page—3d column.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—1enth Page—3d, 4th, 5th EUROPEAN HOTELS-Tenth Page-3d, 5th, and 6th col-

UMBS.

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Page-6th column. Musical Instruments-Eleventh Page-6th column.

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COUNTRY—Eleventh Page—3d column;
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Eleventh Page—3d column.
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2d columns.
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STEAMERS, OCEAN—Ninth Page—3d column,
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BROOKLYN—Eleventh Page—3d column; COUNTRY—Eleventh Page—3d column.

Business Nonces

SPINSIBLE AND SOUND-The Low Rate Cash is in late lusurance of the Travelers

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

Daily Thinune. 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line.

Semi-Wrekly Tribune. 25 and 50 cents per line.

Weekly Thinune. \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

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All persons leaving town, and travelers during the Summer, can have The Dally Tribune mailed to them for \$1, or including postage, for \$1 30 per month, the address of the paper being changed as often as is wished. The Semi-Weekly Tribune will be sent to any address for three months for \$1, postage paid; and for \$1, exclusive of ocean postage, travelers abroad can have any of the editions of The Tribune mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Dally for one month, Semi-Weekly three months, Weekly six months.

**Persons unable to obtain The Terbune in any of

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 544 W. S2d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office. 2,336 Fourth-ave., between 139th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.—An office for TRIBUNE Advertisements and Subscriptions is now open in London, No. 88 Ficet-st., E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in The New-York TRIBUNE should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obtained.

Address

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. THE NEW-YORK TRIDUNE, 84 Floot-st., E. C., London.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874.

TRIPLE SHEET.

President Serrano has signed full credentials for th representatives of Spain at the European capitals. == \$5,000 paid by Mr. Beecher to The Golden Age
The Carlist Gen. Tristany has begun to bombard held out; and became ungovernable when the Poigcerda. === The towns of Irun and Fontarabia have also been attacked by the Carlists. - The troubles between Mexico and Guatemala are likely to be auteably settled.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Saratoga yesterday, and decided to call the State Convention to meet at Syracuse on Sept. 16. ____ The Alabama Republican Convention nominated David P. Lewis for Governor and a full State ticket. —— The Mosby-Payne duel was prevented by the arrest of Col. Mosby in Washington. —— Mr. Jewell, the new Postmaster-General, arrived at his home in Hartford, and was given a public reception, — The winners of the Saratoga races were Madge, B. F. Carver, and Lizzie Lucas.

The statement of Francis D. Moulton was made publie. The Investigating Committee deferred the presenta tion of their report. == It was rumored that the editor of a local Spanish organ was killed in a duel. Gold, 1091, 1001, 1001, Thermometer, 82°, 95°, 79°,

The Alabama Republican Convention nominated a full ticket for State officers yesterday. D. P. Lewis, the present incumbent of the office, is the nominee for Governor, and the present Lieutenant-Governor, A. McKinstry. and Treasurer, A. Bingham, were also renomi-

The National Sunday-school Reunion at Fair Point in this State has drawn together a large number of the most experienced and capable Sunday-school workers in the country. A correspondent, whose letter is published this morning, gives an interesting account of the way in which the assembled teachers and scholars combine amusement with instruction.

The report of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee was not presented last night. Indeed in the face of Mr. Moulton's statement a little delay was only decent. We can afford to wait, for in point of fact the case was long ago removed from the jurisdiction of the Committee to that tribunal which in matters of this kind is always the court of last resort.

Superintendent Walling makes prompt and good beginning with the panel-houses. He can by continuing similar vigilance correct the evils which one or two of his Captains profit by, before the Legislative Committee appointed for the purpose make their inquiry. Superintendent Walting was understood, before his appointment, to have promised to rid the city of panel-houses and gambling hells. The public will not forget his promise it he forgets it-of which we have no fear.

The meeting at Plymouth Church last night was a remarkable demonstration of the affection and confidence in which Mr. Beecher is held by his harassed flock. As an expression of belief in his innocence it must have been deeply gratifying to a man who is surely in need of all the sympathy he can get. If the end of all this trouble should be his triumphant vindication from the charge which has bung over him so long, it is difficult to see what bounds will be set to his popularity.

Mr. Tilton has got so far in his suit against Mr. Beecher as to serve the summons and the balance between them, we have complaint. There is a current opinion that of course to take into consideration lard, and pork are, in a certain sense, luxuries

pity if that prove true; for while witnesses must also consider the circumstances of his wages compels him to dispense with some hand, telling just as much or as little as his life. If he cannot repel this charge, ex- of consuming. From 1809-70 to 1872-3 our exthey like, and the accusers insist upon plain his unfortunate letters, and give a ports of bacon, hams, and beef increased from bearing the defense before they develop the case for the prosecution, a court of law seems to be the only power which can find out whether anybody knows anything. We have had enough of scandal, conjecture, inference, and hearsay, with threats of disclosures in has ever known, a disgrace from which there reserve. Now we should like to have a little | can be no recovery this side of the grave. He sifting of evidence.

and Virginia Conservative" candidate for Congress, manifests his fitness for Congressional honors by challenging Capt. Payne, a political opponent, to fight a duel. Challenger and challenged have been placed under arrest, but as the former was in Washington, and the latter on the field at the time fixed for the meeting, the verdict of chivalry is in favor of Payne, and Mosby is "stigmatized as a cow-'ard." This is the second dueling scrape in which Mosby has figured since the war. Is it not about time for the Virginia courts to see that the Virginia law against such murderous been well also if he had defended himself schemes is enforced?

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Saratoga yesterday, and decided to call a Convention for the nomination of State officers, to assemble at Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 16, or one week before the Republican Nominating Convention is to meet in Utica. Our Saratoga letter presents an interesting review of the opinions and gossip of the influential Democrats drawn to that place by the session of the Committee. While Judge Church and other distinguished gentlemen have many warm friends, the favorite candidate at present is Mr. Samuel J. Tilden; and there is a general disposition to offer the second place on the ticket, that of Lieutenant-Governor, to a Liberal Republican. The Committee seem determined upon an aggressive campaign, and have aimed to make their call broad enough to attract to the Democratic standard all in opposition to the present State and National Administrations. They have before them a work which will require all the foresight, skill, wisdom, and activity at their command.

ME. MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton has at last given to the public the statement which he refused to give to the Committee. It is the product of long labor and consultation with lawyers, and it is put forth with an air of solemnity which it is put forth with an air of solemnity which seems to portend ruin and desolation. What Mr. F. D. Moulton seems able to produce. might have been its effect had it appeared a month ago we will not stop to conjecture; but coming so late, and under circumstances so gravely suspicious, it will require a very cautious examination. Certainly it is very far from justifying the fears of Mr. Beecher's friends or the exultant prophesies less so than it was in the periods following of his enemies. The witness who was supposed to hold the key of the situation leaves the posture of affairs substantially unchanged. Those who believed in Mr. Beecher's innocence before will believe in it still. Those who waited for further developments must be content to wait a while longer. It is evident that the assailants discharged their worst missiles at the opening of the engagement. Mr. Moulton cites very few additional documents of any importance, and none that are half so damaging on their face as the letters already published. He quotes one or two which tend to confirm the theory that Tilton's original charge against Mr. Beecher was not adultery, but improper solicitation. He makes it as clear as day that Tilton's sensitiveness on the subject of his wife's honor rose and fell with his pecuniary fortunes; began when he lost his engagements on The Independent and Brooklyn Union; slept while the money was all gone and Mr. Beecher (as he himself says) refused to furnish any more. If the public still cherish any delusion as to Mrs. Tilton's value as a witness on either side, it will doubtless be dispelled by Mr. Moulton's citations from her contradictory letters. If any further proof is wanted that Mrs. Hooker her choice companions eagerly believed the scandalous story published by Mrs. Woodhull, it will be found in the batch of family letters which Mr. Moulton takes the amazing liberty of incorporating in his statement. Some very curious light is furthermore thrown upon the business habits of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, and Mr. Tilton is shown to have made already \$12,000 out of the alleged immoralities of Mr. himself and \$7,000 from Mr. Bowen. All these things give Mr. Moulton's statement not

only interest but importance. When we come to inquire however what evidence it supplies that is pertinent to the issue we shall soon exhaust it. Mr. Moulton tells the story of his connection with the case substantially as it has been told before. Many of the incidents are repeated almost exactly as Mr. Beecher described them, only with a few half perceptible touches Moulton gives them a much darker coloring. He declares however that on the occasion of the dictation of the famous apology Mr. Beecher frankly confessed the crime of adultery. He declares that Mrs. Tilton made to him a similar confession. "Mrs. Tilton," he says, " has more than once admitted to me and to another person to my knowledge-whom I do not care to bring into this controversy-the fact of her sexual relations with Beecher, and she has never once denied them other than in the written papers prepared for a purpose, which I have already exhibited; but on the contrary, the "fact of such criminal intercourse being well understood by Beecher, Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton to have taken place, my whole action in the matter was based upon the existence of that fact." There is no other testimony on the main issue. We have simply the word of Mr. Moulton, fortified by no documents more satisfactory than those that have already been published and discussed. We have heard a great deal lately about other letters in Mr. Moulton's possession, letters of passion, letters of assignation, letters which bore the unmistakable traces of guilt in every line; but if he holds any such damning evidence, he has kept it in his desk : there is no trace of it in this huge statement into which he empties the accumulation of filth, meanness, and hypocrisy whereof he has been the custodian. Surely, after all this delay, all this maneuvering for the last word, we are justified in supposing that the accusers have done their worst. The issue, then, is between the word of Mr. Beecher on the one hand and the word of

subterfuges which seem to have filled his last four years, he is ruined forever. He can never look an honest man in the face again. is an innocent man, or else a desperate man. The ex-guerrilla Mosby "Grant Republican and Moulton will stand or fall with his friend. If they cannot substantiate the charge which they have been pressing so fiercely against Mr. Beecher they are both irretrievably rained.

It would have helped us to a fair judgment of Mr. Moulton's credibility if he had explained how it happened that when Mr. Beecher proposed to "write for the public a statement [of 'the scandal] that would bear the light of him, "You can stand if the whole case "were published to-morrow." It would have from the charge of taking hush-money. That terrible accusation remains practically influences of the most powerful kind are at unanswered; nay, Mr. Moulton admits work to shorten the demand for our great that he obtained \$5,000 from Mr. Beecher for Tilton's benefit, and spent it on The Golden Age without telling Tilton where it came from. And Mr. Tilton apparently had as they exist. We have no doubt that the no curiosity to know. On the other hand we have, not testimony, but the suggestion of the pinch, but we beg of them not to besiege testimony bearing upon the credibility of Mr. Beecher. The old stories about the immoralities of the pastor of Plymouth Church, which Mr. Bowen was accused of propagating some years ago, are brought forward again. They were used by Tilton in forcing Mr. Bowen to settle his claim for \$7,000. They were discussed at an interview between Tilton, Bowen, and Oliver Johnson in December, 1870, and Mr. Moulton prints a memorandum in which Mr. Johnson is made to say that H. C. B. at this interview plainly declared that H. W. B. had confessed his guilt to H. 'C. B." If this statement is incorrect Mr. Bowen or Mr. Johnson will perhaps say so.

Meanwhile, the case remains before the same patient public which has followed it so long with sorrowful curiosity. Incredible weaknesses have been disclosed in it, and terrible blunders have been made by the defense at every stage of its progress. But we mistake the wisdom and justice of the people if the great preacher and beloved pastor is con-

OUR FOREIGN TRADE. The best barometer of the state of trade in the United States is that afforded by the imports of foreign goods. Measured by this test 1857 and 1837. For the periods of ten months ended April 30, in the years 1872, '3, and '4, the values of the foreign commodities imported into the United States have been as follows: 1872, \$521,313,006; 1873, \$556,537,409; 1874, \$495,-304,376. The decrease from 1873 is only eleven per cent. In the year ended June 20, 1856, the imports were \$314,639,942; in 1857, \$360,890,141, and in 1858, \$282,613,150. The decrease of 1858 from 1857 was nearly twenty-two per cent. For the first ten months of the fiscal year the

Values of cerea	in teathing	CHARACTE OF	AAAAAAAAAAA
tured goods hav	ve been as	follows:	
Barthen and chinaware. Cotton manufactures Fiar manufactures Iron and steel Silk manufactures Tin and tin plates	1873-4, \$4.078,943 24.968 184 15.941,678 28,537,256 20.819.324 13.081,539	1872-3. \$5,050,989 31,806,532 19,214,170 50,875,598 27,756,543 15,415,140	1971-2. \$4,153,587 30,679,991 19,548,951 43,090,256 32,916,674 12,135,399 48,721,726
Woolens and worstein.	42,897,600	46,961.815	
			A101 101 001

Total of above..\$150,324,584 \$197,080,786 \$191.1

For the fiscal			
the same article	es comparec	d as follow	8:
Earthen and chinaware Cotton manufactures. Fiar manufactures. Iron and steel Silk manufactures. Tin and tin piates. Woolens and worsteds	\$3,301,327 17,965,130 6,557,323 16,328,039 21,987,129 5,188,667 26,486,091	1856-7. \$4.197.888 28,685.726 11.441.542 25,954.111 30,838.292 5.866,096 31,286,118	1855-6 \$3,508,00 25,917,90 11,189,40 24,580,20 32,860,34 5,683,50 31,941,70

Total of above \$97,813,606 \$138,269,773 \$135,701,468 From the above tables it appears that in the year following the panic in the Fall of 1867 there was a falling off of nearly thirty per cent in the value of the imports of dry goods and the manufactures of iron and steel. In the ten months dating from July 1, 1873, the falling off has been only twenty-four per cent in the same articles. If the figures for the entire twelve months were to be had, the percentage of decrease would be found to be still smaller.

Turning now to the imports of another class of articles, we find a strange contrast to the above. The following table gives the values Beecher, getting \$5,000 from that gentleman of tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses for the

same periods	of ten mon	ths:	
	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
	\$18.448.823	\$21.849.636	\$19,792,696
	45.572.667	36.847,095	32,490,292
	58.385.575	57,208.867	56,419,841
	11,309.099	8,879.613	7,615,404

Total of above. \$133,717.064 \$124,785.211 \$116,318,233 For the years 1856-8 the comparison is as follows:

21.514 196 22.400.353 4,334,668

Total of above...\$52,552,570 \$79,018,518 \$55,143,108 Whatever may be the explanation of the above figures, certain it is that the comparison with 1856-8 is favorable. It seems to indicate a sounder state of credit in the grocery trade than that which existed twenty

The export trade of the United Scates is largely made up of articles the demand for which varies greatly in intensity with the vicissitudes of the seasons. Cotton, provisions, and breadstuffs are high or low in price according as the crops are below or above an average. The values of the exports of domestic production for the first ten months of the last three fiscal years compare as follows: 1871-2, \$409,473,997; 1872-3, \$485,457,353; 1873-4, \$518,951,386. The foregoing are the values reduced to the gold standard. The increase of 1874 over 1873 and 1872 is due to the great quantity of Indian corn, wheat, and wheat flour required to make good the deficiencies of the European crops. The figures (values in currency) for the first ten months of the last three years are as follows:

| 1873-4 | 2172-3 | 18.096,139 | 20.065,437 | Wheat | 78.592,577 | 39,429,036 | Wheat Flour | 24,130,989 | 15.800,260 \$15.975.416 35.144.141 15.407,035 Total value......\$120,729,705 \$75,297,733 \$66,526,592

It is to be feared the exports of breadstuffs will from this time show a large decline in quantity and value by reason of the more abundant yield of the crops in Europe. Cotton, though showing an increase of 20 per cent in the quantity exported, gives a decrease of nearly four millions in the value. For four years our exports of provisions have been enormous, but this important trade is now declining, influenced no doubt by the Mr. Moulton on the other. In adjusting diminished ability of the British laboring classes to purchase. Our bacon, hams, cheese,

this prosecution is only a sham. It will be a the character of the two men. We to the foreign laborer, and whatever shortens the two men. Mr. Beecher is struggling for article or other that he has been in the habit rational excuse for the cowardice and pitiful 65,700,000 pounds to 427,000,000 pounds; those of butter ar d cheese from 49,300,000 pounds to 84,900,000 pounds; those of lard from 35,800,000 pounds to 230,500,000 pounds; and those of pork His will be such a fall as no modern pulpit from 29,400,000 pounds to 64,100,000 pounds. A part of these enormous increases may be ascribed to the more active employment and increased reward of European labor, and some But the case of Mr. Tilton is not less critical, effect may reasonably be expected to follow the diminished wages and employment which foreign labor has now to encounter. The effect of superabundant crops and of diminished purchasing power of those who are to consume them is to lower prices and cause what so often appears in the annals of England under the name "agricultural distress." The latter disorder operates, after a while, as a cure for the former. Nothing but time is required to cure both, but it is well to remember the judgment day," he wrote in dissuading that time is required. The reader, if he be of a discerning turn of mind, must see that the great figures of the last fiscal year are not likely to be reached by the exports of the year on which we have just entered. Two staples, and the only sensible thing for those to whom the public look for information on subjects of this kind is to recognize the facts American farmers and planters will survive Congress for relief, for only harm can result from any attempt by the Government to prevent the operation of the law of demand and supply.

JUDGE OR GOVERNOR.

If the question were an entirely new one, we incline to believe that most thoughtful people would consider it better that a Judge should not become a candidate for a purely political office. But it is late in the day to raise this issue. The tendencies of all our politics, and experience in every State, are against it. The people have made up their mind to take Judges from the bench and send them to Congress, or make Governors or Senators or Cabinet officers of them, as they please; and it seems too late for a successful attempt to reverse the practice, or to raise the judicial office as an objection to a political candidacy.

If Judges are to be candidates at all, no Judge can possibly assume a more dignified. manly, and every way creditable attitude than that which Judge Bedle has just taken in the published correspondence concerning the proposed use of his name for the Governorship of New-Jersey. The Judge is willing to serve the people of his State on the bench or in the Governor's chair as they may elect. the prostration of business, though severe, 18 But he will do nothing whatever in the matter himself, and will quietly continue to discharge all the duties to which he has been assigned, without change of habits or diminution of work, until he shall be told that his services are no longer needed, or are needed somewhere else. It is from among men thinking enough of themselves, their station, and their State to take such an attitude, that the office of Governor can be most worthily fiiled. If Judge Bedle had any chances before, this correspondence ought largely to increase them. In point of fact we presume he has now, as he has had for some time, the best chance for the Democratic nomination. If the Republicans can make one equally good, the State will, in any event, be certain of a result more satisfactory than is yet assured to New-York.

> Some singular displays have been made in the Tilton business of ignorance of human nature, but not the least amusing of them is the statement of The Chicago Tribune that "the love-letters of Theodore and Elizabeth Tilton have amply refuted the charge that the husband maltreated the wife." As a general thing love-letters prove little of anything, except that the writers have an affection for one another, or think they have. The unhappiest of married people will write as fondly as though their bliss had never known a break. That these two singular people loved one another all through this strange history, is plain enough; that there is still something like love on one side at least, is shown by Mrs. Tilton's strict retirement for fear that her husband may find her and resume his influence over her; that there is at least the pretense of affection on the other side, is shown by the fact that this phenomenal creature, only a few days after charging his wife with adultery in every newspaper in America, actually wrote her a short, affectionate letter, beside making a friendly evening call!

There are few things in this dreary world better calculated to inspire in the masculine mind cheerfulness and a virtuous serenity than the being master of one's own household. Don't we all rejoice when Lovel the widower suddenly defies those two domestic tyrants, his children's grandmothers, and begs Bessy Prior before their faces and eyes to be his wife ! Next best thing to being lordly yourself is to observe lordliness in others; therefore people will be glad to read of Mr. Driver, an excellent patriarchal sort of an Englishman, who has been in the habit of firmly and judiciously locking up his wife for 12 days or so, with nothing to eat. There is a manly energy, a kind of high moral purpose about this proceeding that is beautiful, Mr. Driver, besides keeping his authority, kept two sticks with which to threaten his spouse, if not to beat her; and to the largest of these sticks he gave the playful and endearing name of "The Reign of Terror." Unreasonably enough, Mrs. Driver did not appreciate her privileges, and the resolute husband is now left to maintain discipline and flourish The Reign of Terror upon a deserted hearth.

Pennsylvania, which has been badly ridden by rings and accused of being one of the most corrupt States, politically, in the Union, lately adopted one of our very best State Constitutions-one which cuts up special legislation by the roots and introduces a variety of other most beneficial reforms. Ohio, which has had the reputation of being less ring-ridden and politically purer than most other States, rejects a new Constitution, making marked but still far less radical advances. The contrast is a curious one, and not altogether explicable on any theory save the natural Ohio distrust of what they called the lawyers' Constitution, and the hostility aroused by the icense clause. In Pennsylvania the fortunate result was largely due to the earnest efforts of men like Wayne MacVeagh, who abandoned all personal entanglements and heartily devoted himself to the success of the new Constitution, which his fatherin-law as vehemently opposed. A little more of that spirit among the leading young men in Ohio might have had a similar result.

The most casual readers cannot fail to observe the remarkable increase in the number of school advertisements printed in THE TRIBUNE, and the remarkable contrast with similar publications in other New-York newspapers. We print, for instance, this morning between three and four wide stance, this morning between three and four wide columns of tersely phrased, brief, undisplayed advertisements of some hundreds of different schools for both sexes in this city and throughout the country. It is, we believe, a larger number of this class of advertisements then The Tribune has over before published, so early in the season. It is within bounds, we believe, to say that we are now printing well as anybody else. His ambition is for a redication to the United States Senate; and he knows that a 'still-nunt' is the only way for him to hope to succeed in the aspiration. He, therefore, proposes to keep quiet to all outward appearance; he holds to his Liberal position; but if his friends in the Assembly Districts can secure for him votes enough in the next Legislature to hold the Democrats to redice thim to the United States Senate.

day by day more school advertisements than all the GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS. orning journals of New-York combined.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. George Bancroft and wife are now at Newport, where they will remain until the close of

Col. Thomas W. Higginson is preparing lecture, in which he will present the arguments for and against the Darwinian theory.

Vice-President Wilson spent Wednesday night in Albany, and on Thursday went to Saratoga, where he will remain a few days. Prof. Wise has arranged a balloon ascension

on the occasion of Governor-General Dufferin's visit to London, Ontario, next Toursday. Senator Allen G. Thurman of Ohio will at-

tend the annual fair at Lynchburg. Va., nis-birthplace, and it is expected he will deliver an address. Martin F. Tupper will not visit America this season, his physician having formiden the trip until he has completely recovered from his recent illness.

A Long Branch dispatch says President Grant, Postmaster-General Marshall Jewell and Gen. Babcock will leave there by special train to-day for Vineland, N. J.

Senator Wm. B. Washburn of Massachusetts was honored with a serenade last Wednesday evening at Burlington, Vt., where he has gone partly for business and partly for pleasure. President MacMahon had a grand reception

at Brest yesterday, and reviewed the troops in the afternoon. In the evening the city was illuminated, and there was a fine display of fireworks. John P. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division

of the Treasury Department, left Washington for this city Thursday night. He will sail for Europe to-day for duty in connection with the delivery of the bonds of the new loan. Capt. James S. Garvin of the bark Saga of Pictou, N. S., has been presented with a silver medal by

the Norwegian Government, for rescuing the crew of the wrecked ship Magnet, in the Atlantic Ocean, in Attorney-General Williams left Washington yesterday morning for Atlantic City, where he will re-

main until the early part of next week. Secretaries Fish and Bristow are the only two members of the Cabinet now in Washington. The steamer Iris, with Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Col. Mitchel, and others on board arrived at Eastport, Me., Thursday evening, on the way to Mount Desert. Gen. Hancock was called upon by many prom-inent citizens and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and upon the departure of the steamer a salute was fired.

The Rev. John W. Locke, D. D., recently elected President of McKendric College, at Lebanon Ill., has accepted the position. Dr. Locke was graduated at Augusta College, Kentucky, in 1842, and was for three years President of Brookville College in Indiana. For 12 years he was Professor of Mathematics in the Indiana Astury University at Greencastic.

Thurlow Weed hopes to attend the meeting of the Pioneer Association of Onondaga County, and writes that he thinks " the boy who cut cord-wood for 'Sait Point' in 1806 worked on Joshua Forman's farm in 1810, was an apprentice in *The Lynz* printing office in 1811, and worked tempering sand for molding cannon balls at Mickles's furnace in 1812, may fairly claim to be an Occordaga' 'molecur'."

Wm. M. Kilduff, who recently resigned his position in San Francisco as a chief engineer in the Pacific Mail service, has probably traveled as many miles as any one else, if not more. During the 23 years he has been in the Company's service he has sailed 1.786,000 miles, making 153 round trips to and from Pananna, two score or more trips to Oregon, and nearly a score to and from China.

The hero of the late shooting affair in Indianapolis has been a well-known journalist at the West for many years, accustomed to give and take hard blows. not scrupulous as to the use of language, not infrequently involved in malodorous controversies, but always regarded as plucky and likely to stand by his friends. In the terrible calamity which has befallen hun, and which he has so fatally which has be-fallen hun, and which he has so fatally avenged, he will have wide sympathy, particularly in the West, where this rough and ready mode of dispensing justice is quite likely to be considered in such cases preferable to the slower and less certain action of the courts.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Richard Smith of The Cincinnati Gazette has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Harvard Home celebration in Anderson Township, Ohio, to-day. The Enquirer makes this announcement, and then adds: "He has consented to become the Grangers' candidate for Congress in the Hd Dis-trict, and will open his campaign with an elaborate oration upon agricultural affairs."

The suggestion of The Poughkeepsie News, that the Liberals and Democrats unite their forces in the campaign, is generally approved by the Democratic newspapers. It has subjected the Hon. John O. Whitehouse, however, to some criticism on the part of the Republican press, and The Albany Journal goes so far as to say that the suggestion means that he is anxious for the second place on the Democratic ticket.

"Agreeably to custom," the Republican State Central Committee of Iowa "is compelled to solicit aid of those who, from their official relations to the party, or obligations thereto, are expected to contribute cheerfully" to a campaign fund. The postmasters in that State have, therefore, been requested to contribute according to their salaries, notwithstanding a law of Congress prohibits the levy of such assessments.

In the article upon the Democratic candidacy for Governor, The Rochester Union and Advertiser says: "Among those who are understood to be willing to accept the nomination are Samuel J. Tilden, William F. Allen, Allen C. Beach, John Ganson, Homer A. Nelson, Clarkson N. Potter, Amasa J. Parker, and John V. L. Pruyn, either one of whom would make a good candidate and an excellent Governor." Judge Church and ex-Goy, Seymour are not available candidates, both of them having declined to permit the use of their names. The Union thinks Francis Kernan, the Democratic and Liberal candidate two years ago, "is entitled to the nomination by the usage of the party, as well as by his eminent fitness for the place." But he also has declined to become a candidate.

Wm. A Phillips was elected in 1872 by the Kansas Republicans as one of the three Congressmen for the State at Large, and in view of the approaching election inquiries are being made as to his course on the repeal of the Salary Grab. His record is plain enough. Mr. Phillips voted against the House bill reducing the salary of Congressmen from \$7,500 to \$6,000, and covering into the Treasury the back-pay which remained unpaid or might be returned. which remained unpaid or might be returned.

And when the bill returned from the
Senatethle with salary reduced to \$5,000 and the clause
relating to the covering into the Treasury of unpaid and
returned back pay stricken out, Mr. Phillips was one of
36 members who failed to vote. It is evident enough
from Mr. Phillips's record that he did not wish to lose
any of the benefits he derived from the Salary Grab law.

A correspondent of The Springfield Republican, writing from Montpelier, Vt., about Republican Congressional nominations, says of the result in the Ist District, now represented by Mr. Willard : "The talk about the nomination being the result of a wide-spread longing on the part of the people to put Col. Joyce into Congress is simply gammon. There was just about as much of it as there is of spontaneous combustion to the industries of Otter Creek valley and their productions The gallant and ambitious Colonel worked up his cam-paign and got control of a majority of the caucuses. The nomination was the politicians triumph, and that is all there was to it. That this campaign has been in-dustriously worked up, the many soliciting letters in existence, the earnest canvassing and the shrewd man agement of the caucuses prove."

The Utica Observer has this to observe concerning the Merriam-Laffin contest in the XXIId Congressional District: "The genial host of Locust Grove was selected to represent his district in Congress be cause he was a good fellow who came down handsomely and never found any fault with the assessment com mittees. He was not cast in the mold of a statesman and the workings of his mind on public questions are inconsequential in a remarkable degree. But a district which vibrates between Addison Laffin and Clinton Merriam is to be congratulated when Merriam is in and Lafin is out. It may be said in Mr. Merriam's favor that he has thus far been able to distinguish between his neighbor's property and his own, thus showing desirable knowledge not shared by many of his Administration colleagues on a most important branch of the financial problem."

Senator Fenton's position with reference to the approaching campaign in this State continues to excite a bewildering kind of discussion. The Syracuse Journal makes a late and not friendly contribution to it. politician than his Democratic interpreters have made him out to be. 'He insists that his name shall not be used in connection with any office during the campaign. This statement does credit to his reputed shrewdness. He could not be a candidate for any office before the people with any prospect of success; this he knows as well as anybody else. His ambition is for a reëlection

THE STATE CANVASS.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTER AT SARATOGA-THE PROMINENT CANDL-DATES FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION-SAMUEL J. TILDEN THE PROBABLE NOMINER-THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT SYRA-CUSE ON SEPTEMER 16. PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, to agree on a time and place for holding the Democratic Convention. has had the effect of collecting here a larger number of Democratic politicians than has attended such a gathering in any previous year. The attendance of members of the State Committee is unprecedentedly large, and in addition there are representative Democrats from all parts of the State. The one topic of conversation among these is the nomination for Governor, and the merits and strength of the various candidates are freely discussed. The strongest candidate thus far put forward is the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York. His friends press his claims with a persistency that is not manifested by the champions of the other candidates. In fact, Mr. Tilden is the only candidate who has a large following. There are many who say that if Judge Church could be induced to run he would be the strongest candidate who could be placed in nomination, although they have no objections to Mr. Tilden, and will heartity support him if he proves to be the choice of the Convention. It is positively asserted by those who claim to be in a position to know whereof they speak that Judge Church will not allow his name to be used before the Convention. The New-York members are for Mr. Tilden. He can also count on the support of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Beach and others from the interior of the State. The supporters of Senator Ganson seem to be confined principally to Buffalo, and unless Mr. Tilden's prospects are much less bright when the Convention meets than they appear now, there would seem to be little prospect of his nomination. It is possible that he might be taken up as a compromise candidate. The strong opposition to Mr. Tilden seems to come from what is known as the Canal Ring, but it is not believed by his adherents that they are strong enough to secure his defeat.

A prominent Western representative, in conversation with the representative of THE TRIBUNE this morning, stated that, in his opinion, Mr. Tilden would be a weak candidate to place before the people. He could not judge of his strength in New-York City, but in Central and Western New-York he was not strong when pitted against such a man as Gov. Dix. His record in the Assembly was not what had been expected of a man of his talents and experience. Judge Church would poll a much larger vote. Judge H. W. Allen was, in his opinion, a stronger and more available candidate by far. It was essential that the Democracy should carry the State this Fall if they hoped to succeed in the Presidential contest of 1876. If the State was lost this Fall through the nomination of a weak candidate, the ground thus lost could not be regained next Fall, because the election of one year hence would not be esteemed as important. It is looked upon as an "off year" in politics, and the Republicans would have reason to say that in any important election New-York could be counted as safe for their ticket. He and the representative Democrats in his section felt deeply the importance of nominating the strongest candidate for Governor to be found in the ranks of the Democracy. With reference to the objection that they could not afford to run the risk of losing the Chief Justiceship by nominating Judge Church for Governor he could not see the force of the objection. The Chief Justiceship possessed no value in a political sense, and he believed the nomination of Judge Church would be equivalent to an election. The friends of Mr. Tilden say that these are the

named. It would be taken as evidence that the Democracy are sincere in their professions of Reform, by reason of Mr. Tilden's course toward the Tammany Ring, and that he would receive the support of a very large number of voters who are not attached to either party, as well as the rank and file of the pronounced Democrats. There are a considerable number of Democrats who say that they have no strong predilections for any one man, but are anxious for the success of the party, and will heartily support any candidate receiving the nomination. These seem anxious to get an expression of opinion from the friends of the various candidates before committing themselves to any one candidate. Among the compromise candidates mentioned a Homer A. Nelson, who will be likely to receive the support of many of the delegates from the river counties: Clarkson N. Potter of Westchester, and others. The candidates for Lieutenant-Governor are not mentioned, all apparently waiting to see what action will be taken looking toward an alliance with the Liberals. Among the candidates for the vacancy on the Court of Appeals Bench, caused by the death of Judge Peckham, are Judges Miller of Hudson and Earl of Herkimer. For the other positions there is absolutely no speculation. The

views of a comparatively small body of Democrats,

and that his nomination would elicit as much

enthusiasm as that of any other man who could be

tion for Governor. -During the morning little knots of politicians from all parts of the State were gathered in the corridors of the United States Hotel, discussing the strength of the various candidates for the nomination, and the probable time and place for holding the State Convention. It was generally agreed, as stated in last night's dispatch, that it would be better to hold it a week in advance of the Republican Convention. It was urged that the Democracy, for several years past, had fought on the defensive, waiting to see whom the Republicans would nominate. The sentiment of the majority seemed to be in favor of a bold and aggressive campaign, and for that reason it was better to hold the Convention in advance of that called by the Republicans. Among the more prominent Democrats not members of the Committee present in the room where the meeting of the State Committee was held, were:

candidates brought forward will probably be the

result of combinations formed to affect the nomina-

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, the Hon. Augustus Schell, Geo. O. Jones of Albany, Mayor Dayton of Buffalo, Thomas Spriggs of Utica, J. Wesley Smith of Albany, State Engineer and Surveyor Sweet of Albany, Senator Parmenter of Troy, Senator Ray of Hudson, Assemblyman McIlvaine of Albany, Gen. McMahon, Maurice J. Power, E. R. Mead, Alfred T. Ackert, Charles H. Swan, several years Secretary of the Committee, and others from New-York.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE. The meeting was called at 11 a. m., in the United States Hotel, the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the State Committee, presiding. The roll was called, and the following members answered to their

names: Samuel J. Tilden, John Kelly, Edward J. Shandley, Thomas A. Ledwith, Feodore Mierson, New-York; Henry A. Reeves, Suffolk; Wm. J. Osborn, Brooklyn; Thomas R. Fisher, Westchester; Robert E. Andrews, Columbia; Gen. George Beach, Greene; Edward J Meeghan, Albany; John H. Colby, Rensselaer; Andrew W. Ferguson, Franklin; Samuel W. Buel, Saratoga; Wm. W. Gordon, Delaware; ex-Lieut.-Gov. Ailen C. Beach, Jefferson; James G. Preston, Oueida; Delos De Wolf, Oswego; Henry D. Dennison, Onendaga; Henry R. Pomeroy, Cayuga; Wm. C. Dryer, Ontario; Harris G. Rogers, Broome; C. C. B. Walker, Steuben; Jarvia Lord, Monroe; Henry A. Richmond, Genesce; Joseph Warren, Eric.

The absentees were : Wm. A. Fowler, Kings; Tunis G. Bergen, Kings; John Fox, New-York; John W. Chanler, New-York; Edward L. Donnelly, New-York; John Cowdrey, Oswego; Fred. O. Burhans, Warren; John H. Henderson,

Cattaraugus.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Henry A. Richmond moved that the Convention be held on September 16. Mr. Osborn of Kings moved to amend by making it the 30th. A vote was taken, and by a considerable majority it was resolved that it be held on the 16th. The Hou. John Kelly moved that Utica be the place for holding the Convention. Gen. Beach named Albany. Mr. DeWolf of Oswego, moved that the roll be called and each member express his proference. The Chairman, at his request